

# THE CROMWELL ARGUS

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

No. 44, Vol. 1.]

CROMWELL, OTAGO, N.Z.: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1870

[Price, 6d.]

## Cromwell Advertisements



THE PEOPLE'S BAKERY

J. SCOTT,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,

Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Families waited on for orders, and Bread regularly delivered in all parts of the district.

Bridge Hotel, Cromwell.

JOHN MARSH,

OF THE BRIDGE HOTEL, CROMWELL.

IS DETERMINED TO GIVE VALUE FOR MONEY.



CROMWELL VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE.

Next door to Smitham's Kawarau Hotel.

EDWARD LINDSAY,  
(Late of Clyde and Melbourne),  
GENERAL BLACKSMITH, FARRIER,  
AND MACHINIST.

E. L. begs to inform the public of Cromwell that he has purchased the business of Mr Thompson, and trusts by strict attention to business, and the execution of all work placed in his hands in a first-class and workmanlike manner, to merit a continuance of the support accorded his predecessor.



W. H. WETTER,  
BOOTMAKER,  
MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL.

A large and varied stock of Home and Colonial made Boots and Shoes on hand, to which attention is respectfully requested.

PRICES MODERATE.

GILBERT FOWLER,



[Late of Clyde],

BAKER AND FAMILY GROCER,  
Cromwell.  
Supplies every description of GROCERIES, of best qualities, at reasonable prices.

Families waited on for orders, and goods delivered in any part of the town or district. Wedding Cakes made to order. Confectionery of all descriptions. A good supply of Fresh Butter always on hand.

GILBERT FOWLER,  
Baker and Family Grocer,  
CROMWELL.

## Cromwell Advertisements

Junction Commercial Hotel,  
CROMWELL.

JOSEPH HARDING begs to intimate that he has purchased from Mr G. W. Gooden the above large and centrally-situated Hotel, and is now in a position to offer accommodation of a superior description to all who may favor him with their patronage.

His past experience in the WINE and SPIRIT trade, will he trusts, be a sufficient guarantee that the Spirits and Malt Liquors served will be as pure as on the day they left the vintery or the distillery.

The BEDROOMS, PRIVATE PARLORS, &c., are fitted up in the best style, and every attention will be paid to secure the comfort and convenience of visitors.

Large and Comfortable

BILLIARD ROOM,  
Fitted with one of Alcock's Tables.

Particular attention has been paid to the STABLES

In connection with the Hotel, and the public may rely on Every Care being taken of their HORSES.

MEALS ready at ALL HOURS of the day.  
J. HARDING.

CROMWELL TIMBER & IRON YARD,  
LATE MR GRANT'S  
NEW ZEALAND & AMERICAN TIMBER YARD.

JAMES TAYLOR,  
Carpenter and Builder, Ironmonger,



&c., &c.,  
Has FOR SALE all kinds of Building Material suitable for the district.

Estimates given for Buildings at the LOWEST PRICES compatible with Good Material and Workmanship.

Punctuality and attention to all orders may be relied on.

A Large Assortment of Paperhangings, Paints, Glass, FURNITURE—comprising Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Iron Bedsteads, &c.

Building Ironmongery, Carpenters' and Miners' Tools, Hemp, Wire, and Manila Rope, SADDLERY, &c., cheap. 25

CROMWELL HOTEL,  
CROMWELL.

ROBERT KIDD, PROPRIETOR.

The travelling public and Commercial Gentlemen will find this the most convenient house to put up at in Cromwell. There are excellent bed, private sitting, and dining rooms, and attached to the establishment is a magnificent Billiard Saloon, and the largest hall for Concerts, Balls, or Theatrical Representations out of Dunedin.

Excellent Stabling, &c.

DAGG'S

CLUTHA HOTEL,

CROMWELL.

Best Accommodation for Visitors.

PRETTY FAIR LIQUOR.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.

THE CELEBRATED  
BLACK HORSE BREWERY BEER.  
XXX AND XXXX ALE.

BASTINGS AND KOFOED - PROPRIETORS.

The undersigned has been appointed SOLE AGENT for Cromwell and surrounding districts, and can guarantee a regular supply. The Beer cannot be sold in Otago.

W. J. BARRY,  
Cromwell.

## Cromwell Advertisements

SHAMROCK STORE,  
CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SHANLY & Co.,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION



MERCHANTS.

A large and varied assortment of  
WINES, SPIRITS, AND GROCERIES.

Goods delivered in all parts of the district. free of charge.

Smithfield Butchery Company.



OWEN PIERCE (late of St. Bathans) having purchased from Mr W. J. BARRY the Butchery Business lately carried on by him in Cromwell, begs to intimate that he is in a position to supply the best description of meat at moderate prices.

O. P. hopes by strict attention to business, and keeping meat of the very best quality, to obtain a share of public support.

KAWARAU HOTEL,  
CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SMITHAM, PROPRIETOR.

The best conducted and most comfortable Hotel in the District.

A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM,  
With one of Alcock's best Tables.

Coaches leave for Queenstown and Arrow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 a.m.; for Clyde every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3.30 p.m.; and for Cardrona and Albertown every Wednesday at 9 a.m.

N.B.—W. S. having erected a large range of Stabling, would intimate to Travellers that every care will be bestowed upon horses. An experienced groom in attendance.

CROMWELL.



FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,  
(Wholesale and Retail),

JAMES DAWKINS - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams, Bacon, &c., always on hand.

Joints of Beef, 6d per lb.  
Sides of Mutton, 3½ per lb.

TERMS—CASH.

Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout the district.

CROMWELL COAL PITS.

NICHOLAS & CO.

Beg to inform the public of Cromwell and the surrounding district that they have purchased the Lease of the above-named Coal Works, and that they are now in a position to supply COAL of excellent quality on the shortest notice, and at the same rates as heretofore—viz., 20s. per ton at the Pit, or 32s. per ton delivered.

NO INCREASE IN PRICES!

NICHOLAS & CO.,  
Coal Merchants.

NOTICE.

I BEG to intimate to the public that I have leased the STABLES belonging to the BRIDGE HOTEL to Mr FRANK FOUTE.

JOHN MARSH.

HAVING leased from Mr John Marsh the above well-known STABLES. I beg to solicit the support of my old friends and the public generally, and trust, by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

Horses always on hire.

Horses carefully broken to saddle or harness.  
F. FOUTE.

## Cromwell Advertisements



New Line of  
ROYAL MAIL COACHES

BETWEEN

Queenstown and Clyde.

R. W. DANIEL begs to intimate that he has started his new line of Coaches between Clyde, Cromwell, and Queenstown, leaving Clyde on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and Queenstown on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

[A CARD.]

D. R. JAMES CORSE,

SURGEON,

May be consulted daily at his residence,

MELMORE-STREET,  
CROMWELL.

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

From the DEEP CREEK KILNS.

I. HALLENSTEIN & Co.

Agents for the Cromwell District.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, beg to inform the inhabitants of the Cromwell, Alexandra, and Clyde districts that we have appointed

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,  
CROMWELL,

as our only Agents for the sale of our Silk-dressed FLOUR, BRAN, and POLLARD.

We guarantee all Flour branded with our name and obtained through the above agents.

ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN,  
Brunswick Flour Mills,  
Lake Wakatip.



DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,

WHOLESALE

AND

FAMILY GROCERS,

AND

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

D. A. J. and Co. desire to intimate to the people of Cromwell and surrounding districts that they have opened their new premises, and as they intend devoting their attention exclusively to the Grocery and Wine and Spirit trade, confidently hope, from their connection in Dunedin, to be in a position to place before the public a genuine class of goods, well and carefully selected, at prices that cannot fail to give general satisfaction. They would respectfully invite attention more especially to the following articles in stock:—

Teas of excellent flavor, in chests, half-chests, and boxes  
Coffees not to be surpassed in quality  
Cocoa and Chocolate of the best brands  
Sugar—crystals and crushed loaf  
Raisins—Muscatel, Sultan, and Eleme  
Jams, Jellies, Pickles, and Sauces  
Bacon, Cheese, and Butter of prime quality  
Tobacco—Imperial Ruby Twist, Barrett's Twist, Old Sport, and aromatic  
Oils—Salad, Castor, and Kerosene  
Candles of the best brands  
Soaps—Blue Mottled, Yellow, and Scented in bars and cakes, &c., &c.

GRAIN.

Wakatip Oats, Wheat, and Chaff

SPIRITS.

Islay Whisky—Arbeg's and Long Jones' Hennessy's and Martell's Brandy, in bulk and case  
J.D.K.Z. Geneva  
Burnett's Old Tom  
Lemon Hart's Rum in bulk  
Porter—Black's, Byass's, and Guinness's

CORDIALS.

Ginger Wine, Raspberry Vinegar, Peppermint, Lemon Syrup, &c., &c.  
Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla

Families waited on for orders, and goods delivered in all parts of the district at Cromwell prices.







## NOTICE.

**COURTS** will be held in the CROMWELL DISTRICT on  
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 23,  
VINCENT PYKE, R.M.,  
Warden.

Cromwell, June 29, 1870.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that application has been made to me by William Aldred, George Matheson, Charles Murray, and Jesse Geer, to declare that that portion of the Otago Gold Fields, described in the Schedule hereto annexed, may be occupied in claims of one acre per man, under Section 1, Regulation 6, of the Otago Gold Fields Rules and Regulations; and that such application, and any objections thereto, will be heard at the Court-House, Cromwell, on WEDNESDAY, 14th September, 1870.

VINCENT PYKE,  
Warden.

## SCHEDULE:

All that area containing six acres of auriferous land, situated on the south side of Bendigo Gully.

## To Miners and Others.

**FOR SALE**, a SIXTH SHARE in Bruce and Company's DEEP SINKING CLAIM, Smith's Gully, Bannockburn. This claim is in good working order, with all requisite appliances complete.

For further particulars apply to  
GEORGE ROBERTSON,  
At the Claim.

## An Excellent Investment!

**FOR SALE**, the COAL-PIT belonging to Messrs NICHOLAS & Co., situate at Adams's Gully, Bannockburn. The ground held comprises a lease of Five Acres, and the lignite is equal to any yet discovered within a radius of 50 miles. The seam is 20 feet in thickness. The PLANT, comprising Two Horses, Dray, and Two Sets of Harness, Hat, Truck, &c., will be sold with the Lease. The whole is in good working order, and may be had a bargain. For further particulars, apply to  
NICHOLAS AND CO.,  
Cromwell Coal-pit;  
Or on the ground, Adams's Gully.

## CROMWELL

## HACK SPRING MEETING.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1870.

## STEWARDS:

Mr W. Smitham  
" J. A. Preshaw  
" I. Loughnan  
" D. A. Jolly  
" J. Wrightson  
" J. Marsh  
" R. E. Dagg  
" W. Shanly.

## JUDGE:

Mr J. Harding.

## STARTER:

Mr J. Dawkins.

## CLERK OF THE COURSE:

Mr O. Pierce.

## First Race.—Maiden Plate

A SWEETSTAKE of 10s each, with 10 sovs. added. Open to all horses that have never won an advertised race (hack or other) up to the 1st September, 1870. Distance, three-quarters of a mile: heats. Weights: 3 years, 8st; 4 years, 9st 4lbs; 5 years and aged, 10st 11lb.

## Hurdle Race.

A SWEETSTAKE of £1 each, with 15 sovs. added. Open to all horses. Distance, a mile and a-half, over five flights of Hurdles. No weight less than 11st.

## Third Race.

A SWEETSTAKE of £1 each, with 15 sovs. added. Open to all horses. One-mile heats. No weight less than 10st.

## Fourth Race.

HURRY SCURRY.—A Sweepstake of 10s each, with — sovs. added.

No person to enter a horse unless a subscriber of one guinea to the Spring Meeting. The Dunstan Jockey Club Rules enforced. All events post entries.

M. FRAER, p-l  
Hon. Sec.

## MUNICIPALITY OF CROMWELL.

TENDERS are invited from parties willing to keep clear the TOWN RACE and STREET CHANNELS.

Tenders must be in on or before MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 5 o'clock p.m.

Particulars may be obtained from

WILLIAM FENWICK,

Town Clerk's Office, Town Clerk.  
Cromwell, Sept. 7, 1870.

**WANTED**, a BAKER. A good general hand required. Apply immediately to  
SCALLY & STARKEY,  
Novis.

**FOR SALE**,  
A SET OF LIGHT HARNESS, NEARLY NEW.  
Apply to Mr. SHANLY.

## NOTICE

## To Professional "Sundowners."

IN consequence of the SCARCITY of WATER in the Town Race, I would recommend you to wash before coming into the city, as I object after this notice to carry water across the Bridge for your convenience, and also to provide Towels, Soap, and Looking-glasses on the Cheap.

JOHN MARSH.

## New Advertisements.

## DUNSTAN RACES.

## SMITHAM'S

**FOUR-HORSE COACH** will leave the KAWARAU HOTEL for the DUNSTAN RACE COURSE on FRIDAY morning at 9 o'clock, returning the same evening.

FARES: To Race Course, 12s 6d; Return Ticket, £1.

**PARTIES** wishing to form a CRICKET CLUB are invited to attend at the BRIDGE HOTEL on SATURDAY, 17th September, at 7 o'clock, p.m.  
Cromwell, September 13.

**TENDERS WANTED** for DRIVING FIFTY FEET (or more) in the GOLDEN PHOENIX Quartz-Mining Company's Claim, Smith's Gully, Carrick Range. Specifications to be seen on the ground, or at Harding's Commercial Hotel, Cromwell. J. HARDING.

**TO-MORROW, THURSDAY**,  
At 12 o'clock.

By virtue of a Distress Warrant.

**W. J. BARRY** is instructed by the Acting Bailiff to sell by auction, at the Mart, on the above date, without reserve,

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and PERSONAL EFFECTS of Richard Francis Badger; together with a quantity of Garden Seeds, &c., &c.  
Terms Cash.

**BY** Virtue of a DISTRESS WARRANT, under the hand of VINCENT PYKE, Esq., Resident Magistrate, sitting at Cromwell, in the suit HALLIDAY v. HOLLIDAY, for the sum of £49 13s, I this day seized the interest of one JOSEPH HOLLIDAY in a Mining Claim situate in Pipeclay Gully, Bannockburn. Therefore, unless the amount stated in the warrant (£49 13s), with costs, shall be sooner paid, I will sell the interest of JOSEPH HOLLIDAY in said Claim on MONDAY the 19th inst., at the POLICE STATION, Cromwell, at 12 noon.

GEO. COMYN,  
Acting Bailiff.

Dated September 13th, 1870.

**TEA PAPER** on sale at the ARGUS Office, Cromwell. Will be sold cheap.

**FLOWER SEEDS**—a choice assortment on sale at the ARGUS SEED WAREHOUSE, Cromwell.

**CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY BUSHES** on sale at the ARGUS SEED WAREHOUSE, Cromwell.

**APPLE AND PEAR TREES** on sale at the ARGUS SEED WAREHOUSE.

## BOOKS: STATIONERY! BOOKS!

Large Stocks arrived at  
**REITH AND WILKIE'S**,  
Princes-street,  
Ex "Leucadia," "Wayward," and  
"E. P. Bouveria."  
For List, see Witness.

The thunderstorm on the evening of Wednesday last was one of the heaviest ever witnessed in this part of the colony, yet we are glad to state that no serious damage was done, though on board the Daphne schooner, lying at the Bluff, the lightning entered the hold, and set fire to two bales of flax. Fortunately, these were stowed on the top tier, and were easily quenched when the accident was discovered. Subsequent examination of the bales satisfied those interested that the fire was really occasioned as stated, and that there was no room to suppose it due to spontaneous combustion—the interior of the bales being perfectly cool and uninjured. It is not improbable that many of the fires that break out among cargo on board ships are from a similar cause—the masts acting as conductors of the electric fluid.—Southland Weekly News, Sept. 3.

## BIRTH.

At Cromwell, on the 12th September, Mrs JOHN M'CORMICK, of a son.

## THE

## Cromwell Argus.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.

ABSTINENCE Societies are established east and west of Cromwell, and appear to be in excellent working order. Something promising in this way has been done at Alexandra, and at Queenstown. Nothing has been done in Cromwell down to the present. And yet our spirit proclivities are as strong as amongst most of our neighbours, turn to whatever point of the compass we will. The mighty mischief is as manifest here, as hurtful to all useful enterprise, and as impeding to all moral, social, and personal achievement of every kind, as in either of the above-named places. Mothers, fathers, whole households are in subjection to its potent sway. Fines, imprisonments, and losses of various kinds have no power to check its progress. We cannot build against it, or bridge over it, or bluff it off by the various means which are sufficient to control the common ills that afflict mankind. "This kind," it seems, "goeth not out but by abstinence." If we have done nothing in this direction, it is not because there is nothing to do, but rather because there is so much that no one knows where to begin. The bold spirit has not yet ventured to the front, prepared to welcome the martyrdom which is the penalty of the social reformer. As was met, in Queenstown the two clergymen consented to merge their theological and ecclesiastical differences on the outer rim of the absorbing question, that they might draw to the centre of the conflict shoulder to shoulder, and fight the battle of sobriety against tipping, abstinence against moderation; and in this way present to the common enemy a broader front and a bolder purpose. Strong and various enough are the arguments advanced against even the use of beverages drugged with the fatal spirit of intoxication; but against their abuse the difficulty is to chase from the sickening mass instances mild enough to gain a foothold upon the common belief of mankind. The blighting of beauty, the wasting of fortune, the decay of strength, the loss of character, the destruction of home, eight-tenths of the felony and the foulness of society, together with premature old age and an early grave, are but parts of its ways. On the shore of this sea of liquid ruin is found the wreck of "all living and lifeless" things. Out of the debris there drifted, is found the fitting material for prisons, paupers, broken hearts, lunatic asylums, bankruptcies, halters, gibbets, Jack Ketches, "blue devils," and all sorts of abortions, deformities, and monstrous things. The indictment here drawn up against the spirit that is roaming at large in our midst may have the look of an over-charged account, and may by some be set down to a vagrant fancy or a vulgar mistake. But a sensible observer will not be thus deceived: the simple law of cause and effect, or the natural process of sowing and reaping, will account to him for the whole catalogue of mischief. Indeed, the inventory might contain other nameless articles of impeachment, and even then leave a large margin for the play of a lively imagination to complete the hideous picture. We confess that our sympathies are largely with those who are heading the raid in Queenstown against Old Tom and the whisky trade. The Celt, the Saxon, and the Scot are alike rapidly succumbing to the "stealthy oppressor." It is no respecter of persons or parties. The colonial Juggernaut sends its ponderous wheel over victims of all classes, but the broken ranks are soon filled up with fresh candidates for immolation, and the wasting ruin goes on. Law and authority have interposed, but in vain: affection and self-interest have pleaded, but in vain; the minister, the physician, and the lock-up have warned, but in vain: the pledge—the pledge, pure and simple, is the tried remedy that can alone be trusted.

At last we have the satisfaction of knowing that the erection of a new Telegraph and Post-office has been decided upon by the General Government, an intimation to that effect having been received by the Mayor (through Charles O'Neill, Esq., M.H.R.) from the Postmaster-General. We have reason to think that the work will be commenced without delay, and that the only question now under consideration by the postal authorities is the selection of a site. We do not suppose that the Postmaster-General will consult the wishes of the townspeople in the matter, however

strongly they may express their opinions; but at least an effort should be made to prevent the erection of our principal public buildings upon a site so distant from the business part of the town as the reserve set apart for that purpose. If the people of Cromwell are to have a voice in the matter at all, a meeting of the ratepayers should be called without delay to discuss the question, and afterwards—as there is certain to be a difference of opinion as to the site most suitable—let a day be fixed by the Mayor and Council for taking the votes of the ratepayers, and let the majority carry the day. That is the only satisfactory method of dealing with a question where so many conflicting private interests are involved.

A second meeting of cattle-owners was held on Thursday evening last with the view of receiving and disposing of tenders for the services of a ranger, advertised for in accordance with a resolution passed at last meeting. There were present: Messrs Barr (chairman), Robinson, Hayes, Ritchie, Donegan, Kidd, Shanly, Williams, Howe, and Foote (hon. secretary). The following tenders were opened and read:—Angus Robertson, £65; John E. Beattie, £120; John Lawson, £175. Some discussion followed, and it was moved by Mr Howe, and seconded by Mr Lindsay, "That it is inadvisable, considering the small number of cattle-owners present at the meeting, to accept any of the offers received."—Carried. It was then moved by Mr Williams, seconded by Mr Kidd, and carried, "That the tenderers be written to, informing them of the result of the meeting." On the motion of Mr Kidd, seconded by Mr Shanly, it was further resolved, "That, considering the paucity of the attendance of the cattle-owners, and the general apathy displayed by them, this Committee dissolve itself, and that Mr Loughnan be notified that the cattle-owners have failed to come to terms regarding the appointment of a ranger." The meeting then broke up.

A notice is posted at the Telegraph Office, intimating that from and after the 1st September double rates will be charged for all telegrams transmitted on Sundays.

A movement is on foot for the formation of a cricket club here, and a meeting of those desirous of joining such a club is announced to be held at the Bridge Hotel on Saturday evening, at seven o'clock.

Mr Shepherd, M.P.C. for the Gold-fields, has requested us to inform his constituents in this district, that he will be glad to be instructed in any matters affecting their interests, more especially those requiring the consideration of the Council at the forthcoming special session; and that any communication addressed to him at Queenstown, will receive immediate attention. Mr Shepherd has further requested us to make it public that he will, within a short time, address the electors of the Cromwell district at a public meeting to be called in the township of Cromwell.

On the 2nd instant, William Grant, Bendigo, filed a declaration of insolvency in the District Court at Clyde.

The skeleton of a man was found in the river, near Sandy Point, and between Clyde and Alexandra, on Monday last. Information was conveyed to the Alexandra Police Camp, and Constable Morkane proceeded to the spot and removed the skeleton out of the water. It was then placed in a rough coffin and buried. There was nothing observable in the appearance of the remains that would lead to their identification; but it was evident, from the size of the bones, that they had been those of a man considerably above the average height. It is conjectured the skeleton is that of the unfortunate Robert Ralston, who was drowned in the Clutha, below the Wakefield Ferry, on the 1st of January.

Mr W. Smitham, Mayor of Cromwell, and Mr Horace Bastings, Mayor of Lawrence, have been gazetted Justices of the Peace for the colony.

We were shown on Friday last a parcel of gold weighing close upon sixteen ounces, which was purchased by Messrs I. Hallenstein and Co. from two miners engaged in tunnelling at the Bannockburn. The quantity mentioned was the result of a fortnight's work by the two men; and at £3 15s. an ounce, they thus netted £30 each by the transaction.

The Cromwell Hack Spring Meeting takes place on Friday week. A considerable number of horses are expected to be entered for the various events, and a good day's sport may be looked for.

It will be observed by an advertisement in another column that Mr Smitham intends running a four-horse coach to the Dunstan Races on Friday next. The fare is moderate, and should the day prove fine, in all probability a number of Cromwellites will go to see the races.

Before the Criminal Sittings of the Supreme Court opened on Monday week, his Honor gave judgment in the case of Regina v. Bagley. The rule was made absolute; the question of costs being reserved.



A number of very promising specimens of auriferous quartz, from Huffman and party's reef at Smith's Gully, Bannockburn, were brought into town by some of the shareholders on Wednesday last. Gold was visible in all the specimens shown us, and several of the pieces exhibited very rich indications. The specimens were obtained from four or five different shafts, at depths varying from four to nine feet.

From a Clyde correspondent we learn that the four men—James Neil, Richard Fellows, James Anderson (alias Maori Jack), and Thomas Hueston—charged with sheep-stealing on Hawkeburn Station, were again brought up yesterday, when additional evidence was given against them, and they were committed for trial. Hueston was further committed on a charge of stealing from the tent of Michael Dow.

It is with much pleasure we learn that Constable T. M. Smith, who was placed here as senior constable in charge of the station a short time since, has been promoted to the rank of a second-class sergeant. He is expected to return hither from Dunedin this week. It was in a great measure owing to Constable Smith's efforts that the perpetrator of the gold robbery was discovered and brought to justice, and we are glad to see that the valuable services rendered by him are appreciated by the police authorities as well as by the public. Sergeant Cassels, we understand, returns to the Cardrona station.

The sale of Mr Lancaster's cattle on Wednesday last was not largely attended, and the competition was by no means brisk, only about twenty head being disposed of. The fact is that all the available pasturage in the district is already overstocked to such a degree that the cattle now running upon it are eking out a precarious existence, and any further increase of their number would only hasten their absolute starvation. Why does not the Government grant us a commonage?

Several foot-races took place at the Caledonian Society's Grounds, Dunedin, on the 3rd inst. The first race of one mile, for a cup valued at 10 guineas, was won easily by T. Fairlie, who had 140 yards start, Pollock being second; time, 4min. 45secs. A steeplechase was won by Shell. The principal event was a six-mile race, for which there were four competitors, Austin (scratch), Pollock, Shell and Howes (660 yards). The course had to be traversed forty-eight times, and Austin gained two rounds on the others before the first mile had been run, but afterwards he contented himself with getting close up to them. Pollock soon gave it up, and Shell maintained a good pace, rushing forward every now and then until the last mile, when he "caved in." Austin and Howes kept close together until nearly the end of the last round, when the former put on a splendid spurt, losing the race by about 150 yards; had he done this sooner the result would have been different. Time—3min. 48secs.

An inquest was held on Thursday, 1st inst., at Morrison's Coal Creek Hotel, before H. W. Robinson, Esq., coroner, on view of the body of William Colgan, who committed suicide by hanging himself to the ridge of the tilt of his waggon. The jury, after hearing evidence, returned a verdict of "Felo de se."

A special meeting of the Town Council was held on the evening of Friday last, the Mayor and Mrs. Dagg and Brown being present. Mr Frank Foote's account (£15) for the reconstruction of the town water-race was passed for payment. The following correspondence anent the erection of a new Post-office was read:—

House of Representatives,  
Wellington, 26th Aug. 1870.  
Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that the Hon. the Postmaster-General has given instructions for the necessary steps to be taken for compliance with the request of the Cromwell Town Council regarding a new Post and Telegraph Office there. The copy of my letter to the Hon. the Postmaster-General, and his answer thereto, are forwarded herewith for your information.—I have, &c.,  
CHARLES O'NEILL.

House of Representatives,  
Wellington, 11th Aug. 1870.  
Sir,—I have the honour to send you herewith copy of report of "Petitions Committee," on petition by the Mayor and Councillors of Cromwell, Otago; and to request you to be pleased to place upon the Estimates such a sum as may be adequate to carry out the intention of the prayer of the petitioners. I may mention that the requests contained in the petition are believed to be just and reasonable, and his Honor the Superintendent of the province (with whom I have conferred) will have no objection to the demands of the petitioners being complied with. The favour of an answer to this will be obliging.—I have, &c.,  
CHARLES O'NEILL.

General Post Office,  
Wellington, 22nd Aug. 1870.  
Sir,—Referring to your letter of the 11th inst., on the subject of a petition from the Mayor and Councillors of Cromwell, Otago, for a new Post and Telegraph Office to be erected there, I have the honour to inform you that I have given directions for the necessary steps to be taken for compliance with the request of the Cromwell Town Council.—I have, &c.,  
JULIUS VOGEL.

The Collins Variety Troupe are on their way up-country, and are advertised to appear at Clyde on Thursday evening. In all probability they will visit Cromwell in the course of a few days.

The Mount Ida paper chronicles a sad accident from fire, which took place at the Kye-burn diggings on the 6th inst., by which a house and contents, the property of Mr Philip Beer, a miner, was completely destroyed. Mr Beer is a married man with five children, who had barely time to escape with their lives. The family, which before this sad accident were tolerably well to do, have been rendered perfectly destitute. Messrs Stronach and Newsome, of the Kye-burn, with praiseworthy promptitude, immediately set on foot a subscription for the relief of the afflicted family, and the residents of Naseby alone, with their accustomed liberality, subscribed the sum of £31 8s.

Surface Hill, says the Mount Ida Chronicle, appears to be acquiring a most unenviable notoriety—another miner in the prime and vigour of life having fallen a victim to the treacherous nature of the soil. The unfortunate man, whose name is Robert Richardson, was engaged about 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday afternoon in undermining a fall, when the earth fell, burying him in the debris. He was immediately extricated, and taken to the Bendigo Hotel, where he was attended by Dr M'Cambridge, but gradually sank, and expired about 4.30 p.m. The deceased was a native of Mubhill, County Antrim, Ireland, was 24 years of age, and arrived in Otago in February last. An inquest was held at Tait's Bendigo Hotel, before H. W. Robinson, Esq., coroner, when a verdict of "Accidental death" was recorded.

## BANNOCKBURN.

(From our own Correspondent.)  
September 12, 1870.

With respect to alluvial mining, nothing has occurred here of late to call for any special remarks.

The reefs in this neighborhood are beginning to cause some stir and excitement, and should the weather continue in its present warm state, the snow and frost on the Carrick Range will soon be dispelled, and the claims in that quarter re-occupied.

For some time past, a party of men have been engaged in constructing a road for the owners of the prospecting claim, Carrick Range. The road, which will unavoidably be of a steep and circuitous nature, commences at the foot of the Smith's Gully spur, and taking its sinuous course along it, crosses the saddle at the head of Adams' and Pipeclay Gullies, and terminates at the claim. A crushing machine was purchased by this company a short time back. On completion of the road, it will be sent to its destination, and erected on the site appointed for it.

Report says that an expectant publican in Cromwell, with preconceived notions in his mind of the increasing demands of the district, intends building a public-house at the foot of the road to the reefs. Another enterprising individual, with a perspective eye on the future, thinks of throwing a bridge over the Kawarau, to meet any heavier requirements in the shape of traffic that might ensue from the development of the reefs.

A considerable portion of the miners of this district are looking with dismay at the future that lies before them, the steady incoming of the Chinese being the cause of their gloomy forebodings. Even now some of the back gullies are so monopolised by Chinamen, that a European can scarcely find a piece of unoccupied ground large enough to stick a pick in. Surely the province cannot be benefited much by introducing a class of men into it who never intend settling in it, but who, as soon as they have hoarded up a sufficiency for their small wants, at once betake themselves to their own country. Miners, chauts and storekeepers can derive but little profit from men who import their own wearing apparel and a great part of the stores they consume, and who live mostly on rice, and inhabit hovels covered with old gunny-bags sewn together, to save the expense of a few yards of calico. Chinamen are temperate and industrious—qualities which, in one sense, would almost appear detrimental rather than beneficial to a colony, as the possession of such virtues enables them the sooner to realise a competency, and return to their own shores. These remarks will very likely be set down by many as emanating from the weak brain of a narrow-minded sciolist; but perhaps some far-seeing politician will enlighten the miners of this country as to how a large number of them will earn a livelihood in the course of another year or so, if the Chinese keep on arriving in the colony, and steadily but surely fill up the different gullies, to the utter exclusion of Europeans.

The concert and ball held at the Bannockburn Hotel last Thursday evening would have been an unqualified success had accommodation been afforded to ladies from a distance, in the shape of a room set apart for the purpose of refectory, &c.

"Whose dog is that?" shouted an irritated butcher, as a thievish cur darted from his stall with a lump of beef in his mouth. "Awel," said a canny customer, who was present and witnessed the transaction, "he used to be my dog, for I had fed him this long while, but he seems to be tired o' me noo, and has begun business on his ain account."

## "PEEPING BOB" ON THE DUNSTAN SPRING MEETING.

SIR,—I must apologise for the length of my note, but if you will take into consideration the large sums pending on the results, I think you will excuse me this time.  
Just for a start, I'll give the sporting public of the community a pleasing surprise. Mr W. Barry, who was well known on the turf some years ago, has returned to that thoroughly British pastime. I can only say that I wish him every success, and, if he has the best horse, may he win.

Mr Barry has now a handsome colt in training, under the care of Mr Nelson, the well-known German trainer. He is reported to be a half-brother to The Baro, and to have been recently imported at an enormous cost. I had a peep at him while taking exercise, and if his looks don't belie his abilities, he'll be a "run 'un." The next is Mr Smitham's stud. I must say the Tom King colt don't wash with me. The Rip is a useful-looking horse, and if he stands his work, will be very dangerous. I scarcely think the everlasting Mail boy will be brought out for these paltry stakes: neither will Cromwell.

Mr Dawkins's Nelly Grey, under the care of Mr Beattie (trainer of Reeler, Native, &c.), is looking splendid, and, in the absence of Atlas and Wild Boy, I'll pin my faith on Nelly for the Handicap, with Rip for a place.  
The Gorge division will be represented by Doodlem Buck, alias Freetrader, alias Cock Robin, who, it is probable, will now have another alias affixed to his name. His owner is confident he can win if he will only run straight, but I don't think him a flyer.

I think I have now dealt with all the Cromwell horses. I can only recommend Nelly Grey out of the lot, Rip being the next best. Dr Black or Te Kooti will win the Hurdle Race, the former for choice.

## CONCERT AT BANNOCKBURN.

The Concert and Negro Minstrels' Entertainment given at Richards's Bannockburn Hotel on Thursday evening last was very well attended. This entertainment, which was got up by several gentlemen resident at Bannockburn, in aid of the funds of the Dunstan District Hospital, has been eagerly looked forward to by the people of both Bannockburn and Cromwell. There were between twenty and thirty persons present from the latter place, and the Bannockburn people mustered in such great force that the concert room was found to be inadequate to the requirements of the audience. The Bannockburn Minstrels ("expressly imported from the Old Dominion for the occasion") were announced to make their first appearance, and this in itself was a sufficient guarantee for a full house. The first part of the entertainment commenced at eight o'clock, and consisted of songs, comic and sentimental, by Messrs Pretsch, Jackson, Berry, Behrens, Robertson, Orniston, Shadwick, and Jolly: and a burlesque, on a small scale, by Mr and Mrs Stuart and Mr Bissett. An interval of ten minutes was then announced; after which the Bannockburn Minstrels made their debut. They comprised Messrs Shadwick (Bones), Hickey (Johnson), Moore (Tony), Berry, Robertson, and Howson. The performances of the Minstrels were really first-class, and we have no hesitation in saying that we have seldom, if ever, seen them equalled by amateurs, and most decidedly never surpassed. The songs were exceedingly well rendered, and the local puns were above the usual average, one or two being especially good. At the conclusion of another interval, Mr Hancock performed the "renowned Juba dance," and the entertainment was brought to a close with a screaming farce by Messrs Shadwick and Howson, and a stump oration by the former gentleman. The success of the affair was greatly enhanced by the excellent music discoursed by Messrs Whetter and Howson, (cornet and banjo), whose kind services and valuable aid the Committee of Management have desired us specially to acknowledge. The amount taken for admission was £23 15s, and it is expected that, after all expenses have been paid, there will remain a balance of £21 to be handed over to the Hospital Committee. After the entertainment was concluded, the room was cleared, and dancing was entered into with great gusto by the lovers of the Terpsichorean art, and kept up until late hour on Friday morning.

## SUPREME COURT, DUNEDIN.

CRIMINAL SITINGS.  
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1870.  
Before his Honor Mr Justice Chapman.  
The Grand Jury brought in their bills against all the prisoners whose names were on the calendar. The following cases were then heard before his Honor and petty juries:—

LARCENY.  
David Storey was indicted for having, on the 16th July last, stolen a watch, chain, and ring, the property of Henry Klammen. Prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty." The jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict of "Guilty." Sentence was deferred.

FORGERY AND UTTERING.  
Samuel Taylor was indicted for having, on the 13th June, at Oamaru, forged and uttered an order for the payment of money. The prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty." A number of witnesses were examined, and the jury having been locked up for half an hour, returned into Court with a verdict of "Guilty." Sentence was deferred.

EMBEZZLEMENT.  
Frederic Lange pleaded "Guilty" to two indictments charging him with embezzling various sums of money in his capacity of rate-collector at Lawrence. He was remanded for sentence.

BURGLARY.  
John Paterson was charged with having, on the night of the 1st July, burglariously entered the dwelling-house of John Malloch, at Kye-burn, and stolen therefrom £6 11s 11d in money, two pairs of socks, a waistcoat, and a silver watch and guard. The prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty." Evidence was heard, and after a few minutes' consultation, the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty of larceny." Sentence deferred.

George Rennie was indicted for having stolen from the late Mr. [illegible] on the 1st of August, 350 ounces of gold and £2528 in money, the property of the Bank of New South Wales. Another indictment charged him with stealing 200 ounces of gold and £1070 in money, the property of the Bank of New Zealand. The prisoner pleaded "Guilty" to both charges.  
M'Leenan was indicted for aiding and abetting Rennie to commit both offences, and also for inciting Rennie to commit the robbery. The charges were contained in two indictments. Prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty."  
The Court adjourned until Monday.  
A Boston gent.—has presented.  
The Court opened at 10 o'clock.

LARCENY AS A DAYLIE.  
William Gough was indicted for having, on the 11th July last, stolen a horse, saddle, and bridle, the property of Walter M'Ivor. Prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty." Evidence was heard, and the jury at once returned a verdict of "Guilty."

On another indictment, the prisoner was accused of stealing a cheque for £16. The jury, without retiring, gave a verdict of "Guilty." His Honor, in passing sentence, said he perceived by the description in the calendar, that the prisoner was born in New Zealand. He was very sorry to see a person born in the country brought before the Court, and it was very creditable to the youths of the country that they were so seldom brought before its tribunals.

Upon the first indictment, prisoner was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour; upon the second, to one year's imprisonment, with hard labour; making three years in all.

LARCENY.  
John Alexander M'Dermott was indicted for having, on the 18th June, stolen a silver watch, the property of Charles Dougherty. Prisoner pleaded "Not guilty." The defence set up was an alibi. The jury, after an absence of four hours, returned into Court with a verdict of "Guilty." His Honor said, as this was the prisoner's first offence, and as he had already been three months in gaol, he would only sentence him to nine months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

SENTENCES.  
The following prisoners were brought up for sentence:—David Storey, against whom there were two previous convictions of larceny, was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour; Samuel Taylor, 23, convicted of forgery and uttering at Oamaru, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour; John Paterson, charged with burglary at Kye-burn, but found guilty of the lesser offence of larceny, was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.  
Joseph Gibbs, 42, was indicted for having, on the 16th July, obtained a variety of goods from Josiah Mitchinson, of Bonito Gully, under false pretences. Prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty." The witnesses who were examined before the Resident Magistrate at Cromwell, viz., Messrs Mitchinson, Alfred, Hamilton, O'Donnell, and Constable Smith, gave evidence; and the jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "Guilty." His Honor sentenced the prisoner to 18 months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.  
The Court opened at 10 o'clock.  
The Grand Jury found a true bill against Patrick Brown for assault with intent; and the foreman afterwards read the following presentment in regard to the Clyde robbery:—  
"The Grand Jury, before separating, desire to express to your Honor their sense of the extreme carelessness manifested by the authorities in allowing so large an amount of gold and valuable property to be lodged for so long a period without any further security than that provided by two common locks, the innermost one of which could at any time have been removed with a common screwdriver in a few minutes—the carelessness being aggravated by the refusal of a safe when it was applied for by the Inspector in charge, and by the further fact that not only the general public, but, what is worse, the members of the police force themselves, were exposed to great and unnecessary peril."  
The Grand Jury were then adjourned.

THE GOLD ROBBERY AT CLYDE.  
The trial of M'Leenan for the Clyde robbery commenced on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock. The space in the Court-house set apart for the accommodation of the public was crowded during the whole of the proceedings. When Rennie stepped into the witness-box, great interest was manifested by the public to get sight of him, and during his examination numerous expressions of dislike were vented by the audience. Rennie is a shortish, stoutly-built man, of middle age, with dark hair and bushy whiskers, and a rather unpleasant expression of countenance. He gave his evidence in a low tone of voice, but without the slightest hesitation, and Mr Barton entirely failed to confuse him by a fierce cross-examination. Rennie was in the witness-box for five hours, and Mr Barton had not done with him when the Court adjourned at six o'clock, and the jury were locked up for the night.

Before the case was gone into, Mr Barton said that a statement had been going the round of the newspapers to the effect that the prisoner had endeavoured to destroy himself while in the dock. He was instructed to say that this statement was entirely without foundation, and he did so, lest it might prejudice the minds of the jury.  
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.  
The trial of M'Leenan for the Clyde robbery commenced at 9 o'clock, when the jury, after an hour's consultation, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The verdict was received with great cheering by the spectators, who likewise applauded Mr Barton, and even His Honor, at the close of the summing-up. Rennie was brought up on Friday morning, and was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, with hard labour, and Lange to 12 months. The foreman of the Grand Jury was discharged by the Daily Times.

## THE SUEZ JULY MAIL.

The s.s. Tauranga arrived at Hokitika on the 8th inst., with the European mail via Suez. For the following telegraphic summary we are indebted to the *Daily Times*:—

The Princess of Wales has returned from Copenhagen. Prince Arthur has also returned to England.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Indian presents cost £10,000.

Mr Dickens's pictures and other works of art realised £10,000.

The charge of felony against Boulton and Park is withdrawn.

The Americans have passed a law prohibiting Indians and Chinese from holding the right of citizenship.

A French settlement on the Red Sea has been attacked with the connivance of the Turkish Government.

The fraudulent brokers at Bombay have been sentenced to penal servitude for life, Harriot to fifteen and Marks to two years' imprisonment.

Sir Robert Harvey, of Norwich, shot himself on the 5th August, his bank having stopped payment.

Mr Freelinghuysen succeeds Mr Motley as American Ambassador in England.

The French Minister at Washington has committed suicide.

The yacht Cambria arrived at New York on the 27th July, winning the ocean race by one hour only.

General Padmore is dead.

Dr Featherston and Mr Dillon Bell are endeavoring to get the Government to constitute New Zealand a distinct Commodore's station, but Mr Childers' illness has interfered with the negotiations.

War was declared between France and Prussia on the 15th July. The Prussians entered France, destroying the Railways. Several bloody engagements have taken place, in which the Prussians were victorious. England, Italy, Belgium, and Holland remain neutral. United Germany is flocking from all parts to fight for Fatherland. A Royal proclamation has been issued by England, enjoining neutrality on British subjects. The King of Prussia has disclaimed the responsibility of the war.

The German Parliament declared, on the 20th July, that Germany was unconcerned in the candidature of Prince Leopold for the Spanish Crown, and compared the French Emperor's disregard for peace to that of the First Napoleon, who gratified his personal passion for exciting the national sentiment. Germany was desirous of a durable peace, but, being no longer divided, was able to repel aggression.

On the 23rd July, Napoleon addressed a stirring proclamation to the people, recalling to their minds his conciliatory policy, which had been disregarded, and declaring Prussia to be the aggressor, and the cause of European armament.

On the 25th July, the *Times* published the draft of a treaty between France and Prussia, submitted in 1866, and rejected by Prussia, and again rejected when offered lately as the basis of an offensive and defensive alliance, the unity of Germany and Prussia, France obtaining Luxembourg and indemnifying Holland. The English ministry, the *Times* says, were ignorant of the existence of this treaty. The Prussian Ambassador confirms the statements of the *Times*.

The French Minister attributes the origin of the treaty to Louis Bonaparte, and states that it never had a serious basis, but was rejected by the Prussian Government. Mr Disraeli, in the House of Commons, advocated armed neutrality, but Mr Gladstone rejected, saying that England was perfectly impartial, but the Government would take precautionary military and naval measures. A supplementary war estimate of two millions has been submitted.

The chartering of coal ships to the belligerent fleets has been declared illegal. The Army Enlistment Bill has been passed, and the Foreign Enlistment Bill, providing against any assistance whatever being given to foreign powers, has been read a second time.

A monster meeting has been held in Dublin in favor of France and Fenianism.

France and Prussia have promised to respect the neutrality of Holland and Belgium. Austria and Italy have both armed, agreeing to take common action regarding neutrality and future mediation. England refuses to join them. The South German States, Saxony, and Hesse joined Prussia, the Crown-Prince assuming command of the South German Army.

French merchant-vessels are declared to be subject to capture by the German fleet. The French Government has announced its conformity to international rules, and to the Congress of 1866, Prussian vessels being allowed to clear out of French ports. All with French cargoes are allowed a safe conduct.

The French Chamber has voted 490,000,000fr. for the army, and 80,000,000fr. for the navy.

The Prussians entered France on the 19th July, and have blown up the railway bridge across the Rhine. They massed near Luxembourg, and prepared to retreat on Carlsruhe, if necessary.

The French Emperor is at the head of the

troops on the frontier, with the Prince Imperial.

On the 31st July, a Prussian official account stated that the French were repulsed on the 30th in an attack on Saarbrück.

On the 2nd August, the French troops at Metz assumed the offensive, and crossed the frontier. A serious engagement ensued, in which the Prussians were dislodged from Saarbrück. The Emperor and Prince were present on the occasion. The Prussians numbered 10,000. The French lost 11 men. Prussian accounts state that the small detachment at Saarbrück was attacked by five French divisions and twenty-three guns, and had consequently to evacuate the town with small loss, and had withdrawn within a new line of defences. The Prussians were withdrawing from Triolo.

The King of Prussia arrived in Mayence on 3rd August.

The Belgian army of Observation has taken up a position on the Military Road from Leige to Aix la Chapelle.

Latest advices gave Prussian accounts of a brilliant but bloody victory. The Crown Prince's army had crossed the Rhine and stormed Weissenburg. They dispersed and repulsed the French, and took 500 unwounded prisoners. The French General Douay was among the killed. The Prussian loss was severe, the effect of the new French cannon, the *Attila*, being very murderous.

A Prussian squadron, consisting of four iron-clads, left Plymouth on July 14th, followed by a despatch boat.

A French fleet of seven ironclads passed Dover northwards on the 25th, and arrived at Fredericksburgh on the 3rd August.

The Pope has been advised of the withdrawal of the troops from Rome. Italy promises to guard the Papal frontier.

The Continental Banks have raised the rate of discount. A large sum has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for the Continent.

The Bank rate of discount rose from 3½ per cent on the 23rd of July to six on the 4th August.

Dr Featherston has visited the manufacturing districts of Scotland, and is now ascertaining the best uses for flax. He says bright and clean flax would be largely used at £39.

## Special Telegrams.

LONDON, August 6.

After the skirmish at Weissenburg, the Crown Prince of Prussia continued his advance into French territory, without encountering any serious resistance. He passed through several French villages which were filled with men wounded at Weissenburg.

PARIS, August 9.

The Boulevards were in a great state of effervescence last evening in consequence of the defeat at Weissenburg.

Four bankers have been arrested for exporting specie.

All Germans have been ordered to present themselves before the police authorities, in order to obtain permission to reside in France. The old system of passports has been introduced in France.

Marshal M'Mahon has concentrated his forces in a strong position, and a great battle is considered imminent.

CHINA.

The massacre of the French Consul, a priest, and some Sisters of Mercy, with horrible maltreatment, occurred at Tientsin, not Pekin, as previously stated, by the Chinese populace, with the connivance of the Government. On the 21st June two Russians were also killed, but no British subjects. All the Protestant, as well as Roman Catholic chapels, were demolished. Great excitement prevails throughout all the Treaty ports. War appears to be unavoidable, and trade is much affected.

## AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

MELBOURNE, September 2.

Since the receipt of the war news, the Government have decided to re-organise the volunteers, placing them on a militia footing, 300 at a time to be drilled for 14 nights in the year. The workshops are also busy putting up cartridges in order. A Royal Commission, on Federation has been appointed. The Government contemplate send a despatch-boat to Galie to bring the intelligence direct, should England be involved in the war.

Germans throughout the different colonies are subscribing funds for the relief of the families of the killed and wounded prisoners.

Cusack was executed on Tuesday, for the murder of his wife, at Wood's Point.

In a case heard in a London court the other day, a foreign detective in court said that for the prevention and detection of crime, and the exposure of frauds and villany of every description, English newspapers were worth more than all the police in Europe.

This is called a Colorado romance:—Seven miners exploring the mountains, found an enormous chunk of gold. They fought for its possession till all were killed but one. It was too heavy for him to carry off, so he sat down beside it and starved to death.

It seems to me that "loaves are not of the same weight," muttered a fault-finding wife to a baker, as she poised a couple of loaves from a basket; "do you suppose you can cheat?" "I don't want to cheat you," replied the man of bread, "not relishing such an insinuation." "I know the loaves were weighed, every one of them, and one weighs just as much as the other, and more, too, I dare say, if the truth were known."

## ST. BATHANS.

—O—

(From our own Correspondent.)

## TOM'S DREAM.

It was on a Saturday night that Tom returned to the hut, by the aid of a Ballarat lantern and two strong legs, from a miserable tramp to the township, which he had made in the vain hope of getting the mail. Wet from the snow, disappointed, and worn out with a hard day's work (cutting up a tail-race), poor old Tom stuck a pipe in his mouth, and stretching himself out into his bunk, without a word to me, dozed off into Morpheus' arms in about three minutes. In about an hour's time, when I had just succeeded in boiling the billy, and had taken the remains of a Mervigiasy pie out of the camp-oven to tempt my mate to eat, Tom jumped up with a start, covered with perspiration, and sang out:—"Hollo, Jack, are you there? I have had such an extraordinary dream!" I could only answer:—"Have you, old boy?—then peg into some pie; there is nothing visionary about that." But my indifference so nettled Tom, that he declined to have any supper until I had expressed a wish to hear a full account of his adventures in *imagination*. A hasty supper and filled pipes ensued, and squatted on two cases, as close to the fire as we could get, for it was a bitter night, I sat listening while Tom, in sober earnestness, disclosed to me his dream.

"The first circumstance I recollect," says Tom, "was that I was standing on a platform at the end of a large room, which was full of people. By my side there sat a gentleman in gay attire, who was occasionally addressed as 'His Worship'; but I seemed to be the object of attraction, for all eyes appeared concentrated on me, and concluding I was expected to address the assembly, I commenced. 'Gentlemen, you are aware that this meeting has been convened for the purpose of debating on the gigantic scheme of borrowing and spending four millions sterling, lately proposed in, and at present undergoing the consideration of, the Colonial Parliament. In dealing with the subject to-night, I desire, *inprimis*, to create in your minds an interest that will cause you individually to think for yourselves, and not to permit (as you usually do) others to think for you. I have not come here to parade my eloquence, or take up your time with a long speech (the beginning of which would be forgotten ere I concluded), but I desire to be practical and to the point. To gain your sympathy with the subject, I must persuade myself into the belief that I am addressing an audience who have established themselves as adopted sons of the soil, and who are determined (their lives being spared them) to settle down in New Zealand, to devote their time, labour, and capital to improving their circumstances, and, if successful, to induce their relations in Great Britain (if they have any) to emigrate to a spot where there will be more room and better prospects for future generations, than there will be in overcrowded Britain. Now, if you will only take this view of the case, you will plainly see (though I must confess it is a selfish view) how large an interest you have in the subject which is now being discussed in the Assembly, and which has partly aroused your sleepy heads out of the apathy you have hitherto indulged in. (A voice, "Hear, hear.") The tremendous scheme of the Treasurer, like one of Emma Brabton's novels, has created a most decided sensation; for at a time when stagnation in trade, restless moving of population, New Zealand's loss of character as a fair land for emigrants, the tide flowing towards America like a huge wave, and men's hearts are failing them in this colony in consequence—all these evils owing to many different and almost trifling circumstances: I say, at such a time as this, the Treasurer's dose of painkiller is hailed with delight as an immense and speedy relief. The cure becomes instantaneous, and the unemployed and unsettled are already pacified and contented, in joyful anticipation of the dividing of the cake. Now, gentlemen, so thoroughly have you and thousands of others arrived at the conclusion of the soundness of the scheme, and the universal benefit that will accrue if it is carried into effect, that it would be useless to attempt to dissuade you from your opinions. You will therefore be relieved when I tell you that I give my vote for borrowing the money; but the second consideration is the graver one. The painkiller may stop the pain, but some of its ingredients may destroy the whole system afterwards: the novel may charm the reader, but give such a thirst for excitement that the mind may become corrupt, and reaction drive it into hypocondriacal melancholy. Four millions may produce a *sensé* of excitement most charming to the speculator and the gambler, to the innocent and sanguine, in 1870, that 1880 may change into one too sad to portray: in the mildest form, a country groaning under the burden of taxes, and its Government crouching under the lash of the money lender. So much for the picture in its dark shade. Can we not yet prevent mischief, or at any rate make some effort to relieve ourselves of the responsibility that we shall incur by indifference?"

"A voice: 'If you agree to the borrowing, Mr Tom, what fault have you to find with the proposed expenditure?' 'Souse me for interrupting you.'"

"I am coming to that point," I replied. "Between 1832 and 1855 in Great Britain and Ireland, the aggregated amount of dividends, calculated annually, could not have exceeded 1½ to 2 per cent. on the capital expended, and railway shares, which were so eagerly sought for during the first few years, became a drug in the market. Railways could not be done away with, but companies became bankrupt; and it was only such a wealthy nation as Britain, with her commerce extending all over the world, that dragged the railway scheme through. Take the evidence of George Hudson, the king of railway schemes: a clear-headed, practical man, but sanguine and visionary in some respects; backed up by wealthy capitalists; petted by the Governments; with an influence self-created, and as speedily gained as that of a certain statesman in New Zealand. Everyone believed in him. But his time passed away; and, swept down by the tide, the great railway king and speculator found himself in France, an almost destitute man."

"A voice: 'But the land proprietors in England charged such enormous prices for their land.'"

"I replied, 'Certainly they did, until an Act

was passed enforcing sale by arbitration. But remember that England enjoyed the advantages of a cheaper labour market. Navvies swarmed to the railway works. Moreover, Britain is comparatively a very level country. She had not to import her iron, and all the material required for railway purposes, such as wood and coal, was immediately at hand. (A voice: "Will not lignite get up steam?") Lot me remind you, gentlemen, that these four millions are not going to be borrowed without interest and without security. The security, or mortgage, will of itself shut out from you many advantages: a lien upon the Crown Lands will debar you from getting them as small freeholds. They will in a certain measure be tied up. Open, free selection is a far greater inducement to immigration—which is the grand secret and substantial groundwork of prosperity—than a fall Treasury chest of borrowed money. Cash can be carried to all parts of the world, away from New Zealand; but land, my boys, must stop where it is, and its possessor stop with it, and cultivate it. Then, again, there is the interest, say at 6 per cent. You cannot expect, however reproductive the railways may prove, that the reproduction will commence until the works are finished; and allowing four years for their accomplishment, what interest must they pay to recover the loss of the accumulated interest at 6 per cent. on the money borrowed? At the least, they should pay 12 per cent. You perhaps forget that the borrowed money as a burden becomes doubled in weight in 20 years at 5 per cent. (A voice: "And what would you have us do, Mister?") Secure the co-operation, by telegraph, of all the Municipalities and County Councils in New Zealand, making Christchurch the head centre. Then let there be, as one voice from all quarters through Christchurch, a concentrated appeal telegraphed to Wellington to this effect:—That whereas the people of New Zealand are unanimous in their opinion that so important a question, concerning their interests, and those of future generations, is one that should not be hurriedly decided upon, and whereas a general election is close at hand, they most strongly advise and exhort the General Assembly to dissolve, that the constituencies may well discuss the matter, and send up new members, voting them into Parliament principally on the question of expenditure of the said four millions. By this means, the country at large will be admitted into the debate, and a very serious responsibility will be relieved from the shoulders of those members who were returned at a time when such a gigantic scheme was never anticipated.—"At this moment," said Tom, "just as I was going to ask them for their suffrages in the event of the appeal succeeding, you awoke me by banging down the lid of the camp-oven in its place; and the smell of the Mervigiasy pie, combined with the noise, destroyed all my hopes of becoming a member, even in a dream."

## A Sevenfold Murder.

—O—

[Home News, June 17.]

The month has been stained by a crime almost unparalleled in its fierce blood-thirstiness. The little village of Donham, in Bucks, has been the scene of the murder of a whole family—a man named Marshall, his wife, his three children, his mother, and his sister-in-law. It was observed on Sunday that the shutters of the cottage in which they lived had not been opened, and that the following day they remained closed; and as none of the family were seen, it was concluded that they had gone out for a holiday. Late on Monday night, a young woman from a neighboring town went to the cottage with a new dress for Mrs Marshall's sister, who was to be married the next day. Receiving no answer to her summons, she made enquiries, and on the nature of her errand becoming known, a policeman came and forced the door of the cottage, and the most horrible discovery was made. Marshall's wife and her sister were lying in the front room, partly on each other, with their heads beaten in. His mother and three young children were lying in their night-clothes in a pool of blood, their heads also being all battered in. Marshall himself, with his smith's dress on, but without his shoes, was found in an out-house with his head battered to pieces. At first it was thought that he had murdered his family, and committed suicide afterwards; but there is now no doubt that he himself was the first victim. His skull was so battered that the brain protruded from the case; his jaw was broken in two places; his hands were scratched; and there were signs of a violent struggle having taken place in the little forge adjoining the house. Suspicion was not long in attaching itself to a man named John Jenkins, a Staffordshire tramp, recently released from prison. Marshall had given the evidence leading to this man's conviction, but the object of the murderer does not appear to have been vengeance. Improbable as it may be thought at first sight, the real explanation seems to be that the man entered the house for the sake of some petty plunder, and being disturbed, struck down his victims, one after the other, in a paroxysm of murderous rage. He is now known to have left Uxbridge, where he lodged on the Saturday night, and on the Sunday morning early he was seen to come from near the cottage with a carpet-bag in his hand. The Sunday night he spent in a brothel in Uxbridge, where he behaved with great violence, drawing a loaded pistol and threatening the inmates with death. He made no effort to conceal the things he had taken, and lingered about Uxbridge until the noon of Monday, when he went on to Reading by train. He was arrested next day. He had changed his clothes before leaving Marshall's cottage, and left his own behind there. They were soon identified, and various other facts all tend to fasten on the prisoner the conviction of guilt.

Holloway's Pills possess the most astonishing powers in the cure of General Debility. Copy of a letter from Henry Antome, of Graham's Town, to Professor Holloway:—"Sir,—I suffered for a number of years from weakness and general debility, and was brought to death's door by the same. I was told by those I consulted that there was no hope of my recovery, when I resolved to give your pills a trial. After using them for about five weeks, my health was considerably improved, and at the expiration of two months every symptom of my disorder disappeared."



## THE HUNTED HORSEMAN.

## AN AUSTRALIAN LEGEND.

BY RICHARD ROWE.

The last cloud of dust above the tree-tops, telling of a returning flock, had long since melted away; and the sheep, huddled within their hurdles, enjoyed their silly slumbers, broken only by an occasional dream of dingoes, when for a minute or two there would be confusion in the fold, soon silenced by the reassuring bark of the watchful collies.

The cockatoo roosting on the swamp-odk by the creek, which an hour ago had looked like big bunches of snowy blossom, could no longer be distinguished; the lights in the head-station and the neighboring huts were out; the bush spread black on all sides; bull-frogs croaked drowsily; curlews wailed like Irish keeners, in the flat. I sat, a new-comer, on the verandah of my little weather-board cottage, smoking my pipe by starlight, in company with a bronzed, blue-shirted, blasphemous "old hand," whose dormitory was my "skillion." "Bloody Bill"—such was the elegantly euphonious *soubriquet* of my co-tenant, a poacher long ago "sent out" for manslaughter—of course, had all the "lags'" supreme contempt for an unconvicted new chum; but, finding that I came from his own county, Yorkshire, he had graciously condescended to overlook the fact that I had never infringed my country's laws, and favoured me with a sort of supercilious patronage; coming round to my portion of our common dwelling much more frequently than I desired, to tell me how in the course of the day he had "checked the cove," i.e., insulted his employer, and to enlighten me with his voluminous "colonial experiences;" or, in his own phrase, "put me up to wrinkles."

On the present occasion, we had been sitting silent for some time, wrapt in tobacco-smoke and meditation as we looked out upon the eerie prospect of faintly starlit ebon; when suddenly the sharp rifle-like crack-crack of a stockwhip—echoed and re-echoed by the hills—was heard far off upon the right. Another and another was reverberated through the dim distant gullies. The sound grew softer, and at length died away in the hushed gloom of the horizon. Meantime Bill had crept closer to me, and in a hoarse voice, that was a strange contrast to his wonted bullying tone, had whispered: "Do you hear? He's out again!" I asked him what he meant; and, in reply, was told the tale which, in my own language, I am now about to repeat.

Years ago the adjoining run, which I will call Debil-Debil, belonged to a man who ought to have been called Moloch—M'Moloch we still term him, since the fiend was Scotch. His cruelties were proverbial even in that cruel time. He would not take the trouble of carting his assigned servants before the Bench,—the least equitable of magistrates would not have entertained his charges if he had,—but tied them up to the stockyard rails for the most frivolous of offences,—often for no offence,—and flogged them with his own hand until their redder blood laid the red dust. More flogging, however, palled on the palate of this epicure in torture. He suspended them by the thumbs from the butcher's gallows. He tied them neck and heels, and then worried them with his dogs. He smeared their faces with molasses, and exposed them, bound, to the attacks of the mosquitoes, ants, and flies. More than one man thus exposed, hatless, beneath a sun of tropical power, died of the *coup de soleil*. Another expired howling beneath a red-hot branding-iron, which the brute applied in sport, saying that he must brand all his cattle. A convict woman, whom he kept as housekeeper and mistress, chanced once to displease him with his dinner. Although she was pregnant by him, he scourged her down to a water-hole with a strip of knotted green-hide, fastened a rope beneath her arm-pits, and ducked her until she went mad. She died soon after in the hut in which he had caged her.

I have no doubt that my informant exaggerated in attributing all those enormities to one monster, but the separate items of the charge could be brought home to many a member of the old convict times. It is no wonder that the old hands and their descendants cherish so bitter a feeling against the Government that winked at such atrocities.

M'Moloch was possessed of enormous strength; it was vain for any victim to turn upon him single-handed. He always went armed, to guard himself against conspiracies by day, and at night slept in a heavily bolted room surrounded by a cordon of sharp-fanged watch-dogs. Three times his men attempted to fire his house and burn him as he lay, but each time he

escaped, and the awful vengeance that he took on the would-be-incendiaries made them at length desist from any further effort at retribution. They said that he had sold himself to the devil; that he had a charmed life; sullenly submitted to his tyranny. Miles upon miles away from any one likely to call him to account, inflamed all day long in brandy, drunken with despotic power, he turned his "run" for four years into a little hell. To take to the bush was the men's sole chance to escape; but they were so sharply looked after by M'Moloch, his overseer (a wretch only less hateful than himself), and one of their number who had been excepted from his cruelty in order to have a spy upon their actions, that only one or two succeeded in getting away. The overseer managing all his Sydney business, M'Moloch never left his property. Shearing time had come, and, for a wonder, one day a black gin with a piccaninny in her possum-cloak, peeped in at the woolshed. Her people had long shunned the place, for M'Moloch had shot a lot of them, and poisoned others with strychnine-doctored sheep, laid here and there about the scrub, to tempt the poor prowlers to eat, a by no means uncommon practice of our Christian countrymen, the early Australian settlers.

The overseer was in the shed watching the shearers, when the woman looked in, and was beginning some coarse chaff with her, in response to her request for a "bit 'baccy," when M'Moloch galloped up with his dogs. He had drunk himself just on the verge of the "horrors," and was in a more than ordinarily frightful state of fury. Blaspheming like a man possessed, he set his dogs upon the woman, who fled screaming piteously, hotly pursued by the swift kangaroo-hounds, and the more brutal brute on horse-back. Crack-crack went his stockwhip in unceasing volley. They tore the babe from her back; they pulled her down. Both died a horrid death beneath their squashing jaws. But they did not perish unavenged. A host of black figures started from the scrub, and chased the murderer, who rode madly on. A spear, hurled from the "womera," pierced and brought him to the ground. A hundred waddies beat out his brains. The shearers scattered in terror when the infuriated savages rushed howling towards the station, which they sacked and burned. The overseer, as Bill expressed it, was "stuck with spears till he looked like a porkypine." Of the men, some were instantly killed; some perished in the bush; and but a few survived to tell the tale of blood that has generated in those parts a firm belief that M'Moloch's whip may still be heard re-sounding through the woods, as he dashes on, pursued by genuine demons.

The house and huts are now in quite a different part of Debil-Debil; the boldest stockman shuns the old site after nightfall.

## A "Trap for Girls."

In the *Hobart Town Mercury* of the 18th ultimo there appeared an advertisement for twenty respectable females to proceed to Melbourne as waitresses, for which they were to receive a salary of 30s per week, with a free passage to Melbourne. An apology was offered to the readers of the *Mercury* the next day, that such an advertisement should have found a place in the paper, and some severe comments were made in the editorial columns, exposing what is termed a "most hellish plot to entice poor girls to their ruin." "If, thus warned (the article goes on to say), girls will accept such employment, and for the sake of 30s a-week ruin body and soul, they do it with their eyes open. No girl having any self respect would risk such degradation; no girl that is not prepared to be driven to a life of prostitution within a very few months would accept such employment at any rate of wages. If any girl thinks of giving her services as a waitress, and of binding herself 'to make herself otherwise useful,' let her, as she values the good opinion of her neighbors, avoid the temptation. If any ignorant or innocent girl has been already entrapped into any such agreement, let her get in writing what is meant by making herself 'generally useful.' It is to make an exhibition of herself; to serve, in a half-naked state, drinks to the fast young men, or for that matter old ones, too; in that state to dance with them; to quietly submit to any insult or indignity that may be offered to her; to be laughed at and turned off if she resents any liberty taken with her. Is any parent or guardian—is any girl prepared for this? If not, neither parent, guardian, nor child need fear to treat with contempt any threat that may be used for breach of agreement."

## "Lambing Down" in Victoria.

Under the title of "What I saw, and what is to be seen," a roving correspondent of the *Pastoral Times* contributes to that journal a sketch of one phase of bush life, as startling in its grim truthfulness as an etching by Gallot, or a picture of a rustic debauch by Jan Steen. He says:—"A shepherd is travelling with his swag on his back, and a pair of good sturdy dogs at his heels; he has a cheque in his pocket, the emoluments, perhaps, of a couple of years' scraping. He calls at a public-house to have his dinner; he is heartily welcomed by the landlord, and the landlady declares that it was only last night she was dreaming of him; he is then asked by her concerning his welfare, where he came from, and where he is to; next he is asked to drink, but declines; the landlady then says he must have one from her, that it is good, and will do him no harm; he takes the one—his firm resolution is broken; then he has, after a little talk, another from the landlord, just to give him an appetite for his dinner, which is now coming in; a couple of most bewitching girls now make their appearance in the bar, the tails of whose trains are yet in the next room, and the poor man thinks he is on the straight road to happiness, and that this pair of cherubs are sent to conduct him thither. He then shouts for a round, and his cheque is produced—change is spoken of, but it will be given after dinner. The poor man knows no more until he finds himself on the hard boards of a verandah, and wonders where he is; he feels his pockets; he has neither purse nor money; he calls his dogs—they are not to be had; he then goes to the landlord for a solution. He is told he spent all his money, sold his dogs, made a blackguard of himself, and had to be kicked out, and if not off in a minute will be given in charge to the police. The landlady runs out half-dressed, shies a pewter measure at his head, calls him a contaminated scoundrel, and roars out for the ostler to go and fetch the police. The poor man is again bundled out, and he leaves, having nothing but his horrors. In a few days after a dead body is found; it is searched; there is nothing in the pockets of the old clothes, and consequently never was; word is sent to the police, but no head is taken." Such is the process of "lambing down," which was formerly more prevalent than it has been of late, and which licensing benches might surely do something to discourage by refusing to renew the license of any innkeeper known to be guilty of practices of this kind.

## Dancing Over a Volcano.

One of the richest gunmakers of New York recently gave a ball on the occasion of his daughter's marriage. The company were at the height of gaiety, dancing and singing, and the host slipped away to the lower regions to see that all was in right order for the supper, which was to wind up the evening's amusement. In the passage leading to the kitchen he met one of the maidservants, a country girl recently hired, with a candle in her hand, which she was holding, country fashion, without the aid of a candlestick. Without troubling himself to inquire her errand, the host passed on to the kitchen, where he found his wife in anxious consultation with the cook, and in a few minutes afterwards the new maid appeared, carrying a number of bottles she had been sent to fetch from the cellar. At this moment it flashed across the host's memory that he had deposited three barrels of gunpowder in the cellar, and that the lid of one had been taken off to show a customer the quality of the contents. He asked the servant in a trembling voice what she had done with her candle. "It's in the cellar, sir; sure I stuck it in the cask of black sand forment the door while I'd be taking out the wine." For a moment the wretched man felt paralysed, then he rushed to the cellar, and was horror-struck to see the naked candle stuck upright in the cask of powder, exactly under the room where all the young people were dancing. The wick wanted snuffing, and threatened every moment to fall. Half petrified with fear, he gazed at the dreadful sight for a moment without having the power to move; then, recovering his presence of mind, (for the candle, shaken by the vibrations of the floor overhead, seemed inclined to topple over), he cautiously but swiftly advanced, stretched out his hand, and extricated the dreadful fuse from the shell, which in another minute might have blown him and his guests to atoms. Returning to the kitchen, he relieved his over-wrought feelings by flinging the candle in the face of the careless Biddy, and then most ungallantly kicked her out into the street, till his wife thought he was fairly mad or drunk.

## Varieties.

The very climax of superfluous benevolence is declared to be that of holding an umbrella over a duck in the rain.

A Louisiana negro, who was paid his wages in silver coin, thanked God that he had "got some money that rats couldn't chew."

A French jury has returned the rather startling verdict of "Guilty, with doubts as to the prisoner's identity."

A Boston gentleman has invented a rat-trap which kills the animal instantly, throws its body into the air, and sets itself for another victim.

A quiet humourist, who has had a hard time of it, says, "When a man begins to go down hill he finds everything greased for the occasion."

Squalid Beggar.—"Pray, sir, take pity on a miserable wretch. I have a wife and six children." Gentleman—"My poor friend, accept my heartfelt sympathy—so have I."

The young man who sang "I'm lonely since my mother died," isn't quite so lonely now: the old man married again, and the stepmother makes it lively enough for him.

Miss Plumbo Cozzens says it is a man's duty to do housework, and especially to "wash dishes"—and she proves it by quoting the scriptures:—"I will wipe Jerusalem as a man wipeth a dish."

An Irishman, leaving against a lamp-post as a funeral procession was passing by, was asked who was dead. "I can't exactly say, sir," said he, "but I presume it's the gentleman in the coffin."

Sporting farmer to his rector: Come to look at our hurdle races, sir? Capital view from this lane.—Rector (who is there by accident, of course): Musn't go to races in Lent, Smith. We are only out for a ride.

"Do you say that as a lawyer or a man?" exclaimed an exasperated witness whom a lawyer was cross-examining: "If you say it as a man, it is a lie and a slander; but if you say it as a lawyer, it isn't of the slightest consequence."

A young lady, who prided herself on her geography, seeing a candle alight, remarked that it reminded her of the Leaning Tower of Pisa. "Yes," responded a wag, "with this difference: that is a tower in Italy, while this is a tower in Grease."

A person in the neighbourhood of Keswick lately placarded the following announcement:—"Extensive sale of live stock, comprising not less than one hundred and forty thousand head, with an unlimited right of pasturage." It turned out that he had several hives of bees to dispose of.

An author who was about to read his drama in the green-room the other night, remarked that he knew nothing so terrible as reading a piece before such a critical audience. Mrs. Blank said she knew something more terrible than that. "What is it?" exclaimed the author. "To be obliged to sit still and hear it," she replied.

A phrenologist, strolling through a churchyard, perceived a grave-digger tossing up the earth, among which were two or three skulls. The craniologist took one up, and, after considering a little time, said, "This was the skull of a philosopher."—"Very like, sir," said the grave-digger, for I do see it's somewhat cracked."


A countryman who had never paid more than 20c. to see an exhibition, went to a New York theatre to see "The Forty Thieves." The ticket-seller charged him 75c. for a ticket. Passing the pasteboard back, he quietly remarked, "Keep it, mister; I don't want to see the other thirty-nine." And out he marched.

A merchant in the City was accustomed to demand an excuse of his clerks whenever they arrived late. The excuse having been given, he invariably added, "Very well; but don't let it happen again." One morning a married clerk, being behind time, was promptly interrogated as to the cause. Slightly embarrassed, he replied, "The truth is, sir, I had an addition to my family this morning, and it was not convenient to be here sooner."—"Very well," said the merchant, in his quick, nervous manner, "very well; but don't let it happen again!"

The Ant.—The ant is a mummy-footed insect. They live about one thousand five hundred and fifty of them (more or less) in the same hole in the ground, and hold their property in common. They have no holiday, no eight-hour system, nor never strike for any higher wages. They are cheerful little toilers, and have no malice nor back door to their hearts. There is no sedentary loafers among them, and you never see one out of a job. They get up early, go to bed late, work all the time, and eat on the run. You never see two ants arguing some phobolish question that neither or them didn't understand: they don't care whether the moon is inhabited or not; nor whether a fish, weighing two pounds, put into a pail of water already full, will make the pail slop over, or weigh more. They ain't a hunting after the philosopher's stone, nor gitting crazy over the cause of the sudden earthquakes. They don't care whether Jupiter is thirty or thirty-one millions of miles up in the air, or whether the arch bolts round on its axis or not, so long as it don't bob over their corn crib, and spill their barley. They are simple, little, bizzzy ants, full of faith, working hard, living prudently, committing no sin, minding their own business, and doing when their time comes, to make room for the next crop of ants. They are a reproach to the lazy, an encouragement to the industrious, a rebuke to the vicious, and a study to the Christian. If you want to take a lesson in architecture, go and set down by the side of their hole in the ground, and wonder how so many can live so thick. If man had (added to his sagacity) the patience and grit of these atoms of animated nature, every mountain on the bazzum of the arch would, before this, have been levelled; and every inch of surface would scream with fruitfulness; and countless lots of human critters would have bin added to the inhabitants of the universe, and bin fed on corn and other sassa. Ants are older than Adam. Man (for very wise reasons) was'nt built until all other things were finished, and pronounced good. If man had bin made first, he would have insisted upon bossing over the rest of the job. He probably would have objected to having any little bizzzy ants at all, and various other objections would have been urged equally green. I am glad that man was the last thing made. If man hadn't bin made last, he would never would have heard one of his own kind about the dumb bizzzyings.

Dunedin Advertisements.

**DUNEDIN IRONWORKS.**  
  
**SPARROW & THOMAS,**  
*Iron Shipbuilders & Boilermakers,*  
 Manufacturers of Boiling-down, Sheep-washing  
 and Dipping Apparatus; Iron Fluming, Ripple  
 and Hopper Plates for the Gold-fields; Pumps  
 and Boats to all sizes; Iron Roofs, Water-tanks,  
 Fireproof Doors and Safes, improved Tubular  
 Boilers requiring no brickwork; and general  
 smith work. Overshot and Undershot Water-  
 wheels.  
 ADDRESS:  
 Cumberland-street, Dunedin. 18

**VULCAN FOUNDRY**  
  
 GREAT KING-STREET,  
 DUNEDIN.  
**KINCAID, McQUEEN, & CO.,**  
*Boilermakers, Engineers, Millwrights,*  
*Founders, Blacksmiths, &c.*  
 All kinds of Castings in Iron and Brass done.  
 Steam Engines and Boilers made and repaired.  
 Overshot, Breast, and Turbine Waterwheels;  
 Quartz-crushing Machinery; Pumping & Wind-  
 ing Gear.  
 Cast-iron Sluice and Ripple Plates; wrought-  
 iron Hopper Plates punched to any size of hole;  
 Gold Dredging Spoons, &c.  
 All kinds of Reaping, Threshing, Horse-power  
 Machines, &c., repaired.  
 Flax-dressing Machines made to order. 32

  
 By appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edin-  
 burgh, His Excellency the Governor, and the  
 Volunteers.  
**F. BEISSEL, Ladies' and Gentlemen's**  
**HAIR-DRESSER & PERFUMER,**  
 Rattray-street, Dunedin.  
 Warm, Cold, and Shower Baths, &c., always  
 ready.  
 Ladies' Hair dressed any style or fashion. A  
 private room for ladies. 21-46

**VICTORIA SEED STORES**  
 (Princes-street, Cutting),  
 DUNEDIN.  
 NURSERIES: Kensington, Anderson's Bay Road.

**DUNCAN GARDEN,**  
 (Successor to J. W. Reynolds),  
 Respectfully calls attention to his new and very  
 superior stock of Agricultural, Kitchen Garden,  
 and Flower Seeds.  
 Ex Warrior Queen.—White Perennial, Red,  
 and Alsiey Clovers, Colonial-grown Cockfoot,  
 Lamb's-tongue, Timothy, and Rye Grasses;  
 also, a splendid assortment of BEARING FRUIT  
 TREES (warranted free from blight, and true to  
 name), and other Nursery Stock.  
 Garden Tools, Gloves, Knives, and Genera  
 Trade Furnishings.—Catalogues on application.  
**DUNCAN GARDEN,**  
 Seedsman, &c.,  
 Princes-st., DUNEDIN.  
 31-43

**SUNDAY MAGAZINE, 1869,**  
 (BY GUTHRIE);  
**Good Words for the Young, 1869**  
 Ex "Warrior Queen,"  
 At **REITH & WILKIE'S,**  
 Booksellers and Stationers,  
 DUNEDIN.  
 For List of Books, see *Witness*.  
 NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The Largest Stock of Goods in the Colony.  
 To Watchmakers, Jewellers, and the Public.

**N. SALOMON** begs to inform the  
 Inhabitants of Cromwell and Up-country  
 Districts that he has taken those centrally-  
 situated PREMISES in STEINHOFF BUILD-  
 INGS, (opposite the Custom-House, Princes-  
 street, DUNEDIN), at present occupied by Mr  
 E. K. Murray. Mr Salomon will take posses-  
 sion on 1st April, and previous to removing, he  
 intends offering the whole of his large and well-  
 assorted STOCK at almost COST PRICE. It  
 consists of:  
 Ladies' and Gents' gold and silver hunting and  
 open-faced English and Geneva Watches,  
 by the best manufacturers  
 Colonial and English gold and silver Chains  
 and Alberts, of the newest patterns  
 A large and choice assortment of English and  
 Colonial Jewellery, set with diamonds and  
 other precious stones  
 A large assortment of Silver and Electro-  
 plated Goods  
 A choice assortment of Ladies and Gents'  
 sterling silver and electro-plated Dressing  
 Cases  
 A handsome stock of sterling Silver Cups,  
 suitable for race, yachting, rifle, or artill-  
 ery prizes  
 Sterling silver and electro-plated Inkstands,  
 in great variety  
 Telescopes; Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses  
 English and French Clocks, from best makers  
 Musical Boxes, with all the latest improve-  
 ments  
 A very choice assortment of Goods suitable  
 for Presentations, &c., &c.; and a variety  
 of other Goods, too numerous to particu-  
 larise.  
 All articles will in future be marked in plain  
 figures, so that Visitors may judge for themselves  
 of the cheap rate at which goods are being sold.  
 Watches and Jewellery carefully repaired at the  
 lowest possible rates.  
 First-class Workmen kept on the premises.  
 COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.  
 Note the address:  
**N. SALOMON,**  
 Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Silver-Smith,  
 (Next the Peak of New Zealand),  
 Princes-street, Dunedin.  
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Dunedin Advertisements.

[ESTABLISHED 1858.]  
**A. B. E. A. V. E. R,**  
 WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,  
 Princes-street,  
 (Nearly opposite the Bank of Otago), Dunedin,  
 Begs to intimate to his friends and the public  
 generally, that he has always on hand a good  
 and varied stock of Goods; and is in constant  
 receipt, by every mail, from his home agents, of  
 selections from the best makers, which he can  
 confidently recommend, the principal features of  
 which are—  
 Watches and Chains not to be surpassed.  
 Brooches, Earrings, Necklets, Rings, Lockets,  
 Pins, &c. &c.  
 English, French, and American Clocks; Field  
 Glasses, and Nautical Instruments.  
 Special orders from home executed at a small  
 advance.  
 A. B. wishes also to mention that REPAIRS in  
 all the different branches are executed carefully  
 and with despatch.  
 Jewellery manufactured to any design. 33

**BOOKS!**  
**MEN OF THE TIME** (latest edition);  
 Prescott's Works; Beckman's History of  
 Invention; Muntell's Wonders of Geology;  
 Dick's Sidered Heavens; Alford's Greek Testa-  
 ment (abridged); Rankine's Steam Engine, and  
 Applied Mechanics; Hooker's N. Zealand Flora;  
 Lavater's Physiognomy; Hogg's Natural Philo-  
 sophy; Chambers's Information for the People;  
 Buchanan's Domestic Medicine; Dictionary of Do-  
 mestic Medicine; Dictionary of Daily Wants;  
 Enquire Within. A great variety of Books on  
 Light Literature, by popular authors; School  
 Books, General Stationery, &c., very cheap, at  
**WILLIAM BAIRD'S,**  
 GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN,  
 (Opposite Odd-Fellows' Hall). 32  
 Books to Order procured on moderate terms.

**WILLIAM SINCLAIR,**  
 TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,  
 PRINCES STREET,  
 (Opposite Criterion Hotel),  
 DUNEDIN. 19

**M'GUIRE'S IMPERIAL FAMILY**  
 AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL,  
 Corner of Princes and Hope streets, (Dunedin).  
 First-class accommodation for Commercial  
 Travellers.  
 Suites of Apartments for Private Families.  
 Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths always ready.  
 LIVERY STABLE ATTACHED.

  
**LONDON PIANOFORTE & MUSIC**  
 SALOON.  
 FOR SALE OR HIRE:  
 Pianofortes by Collard and Collard  
 Pianofortes by Broadwood  
 Pianofortes by Kirkman  
 Pianofortes by Ralph Allison  
 Pianofortes by J. and J. Hopkinson.  
 Mechanism of every description connected  
 with Pianofortes and Harmoniums made and  
 repaired.—all the new and standard Music.  
**CHARLES BEGG,**  
 PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER,  
 Princes-street north, Dunedin. 33

**THE UNDERSIGNED**  
 Begs to inform the  
**INHABITANTS**  
 OF THE  
**PROVINCE OF OTAGO**  
 That the business hitherto carried on by  
 him under the name and style of HAY  
 EROS., TAILORS & OUTFITTERS, Princes-  
 street, Dunedin, will on and after this date  
 be carried on by him under the name and  
 style of  
**DAVID R. HAY,**  
**TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,**  
 PRINCES-STREET,  
 DUNEDIN,  
 DAVID R. HAY.  
 Princes-street, Dunedin.  
 26th March, 1870.  
 N.B.—With reference to the above, I beg  
 most respectfully to inform all those who are in-  
 debted to the late firm that I shall feel extremely  
 obliged to them if they will be kind enough to  
 settle their accounts AT ONCE.  
 DAVID R. HAY.

Dunedin Advertisements.

**THOMAS WINSTANLEY'S**  
**SCANDINAVIAN HOTEL,**  
 MACLAGGAN-STREET,  
 DUNEDIN,  
 (Late of the National Hotel, Clyde.)  
 First-class accommodation for Travellers.  
 SINGLE AND DOUBLE BEDROOMS.  
 The choicest brands of Wines, Beers, and Spirits.  
 One of the best Billiard Tables.


**RATTRAY-STREET**  
**FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,**  
 Adjoining the Shamrock Hotel,  
 DUNEDIN.  
**THOMAS DICKSON,**  
 CABINETMAKER AND UPHOLSTERER,  
 Has always on hand a large and choice assort-  
 ment of  
**FURNITURE,**  
 COMPRISING  
 Dining-room chairs, tables, sofas  
 Couches, easy-chairs  
 Bed-room chests of drawers  
 Dressing tables and glasses, all sizes  
 Washstands, commodes, bedsteads  
 Palliasses, hair mattresses, all sizes  
 Flock and flax mattresses.  
 American chairs, all kinds, cheap.  
**FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION**  
 MADE TO ORDER.  
 Country orders promptly attended to, and  
 Furniture carefully packed.

**UNION HOTEL,**  
 STAFFORD-STREET, DUNEDIN.  
**E. LYONS,** . . . . . Proprietor,  
 (Late of the Masonic Dining Rooms,  
 Princes-street).  
 Good Accommodation for Boarders.  
 PRIVATE ROOMS FOR FAMILIES.  
 CHARGES MODERATE.  
 Wines and Spirits of excellent quality.  
 Luggage Stored Free.  
 One of Alcock's Billiard Tables! 21-72

**TO SUIT THE TIMES.**  
**AUSTRALASIAN HOTEL,**  
 MacLaggan-street, Dunedin.  
**JAMES D. HUTTON** . . . . . Proprietor,  
 (Late cook in the Scandinavian and Bull and  
 Mouth Hotels).  
 Has much pleasure in informing his up-country  
 friends, and the public in general, that he has  
 taken the above house. Visitors patronising  
 him will find themselves at home. First-class  
 Board and Lodging, 18s per week. All meals 1s  
 Beds 1s. Defy competition. Wines, Spirits,  
 and Malt Liquors of the best brands.  
 22-47 Good Stabling, free of charge.

**OTAGO FOUNDRY**  
  
 [Established 1859.]  
**WILLIAM WILSON,**  
**ENGINEER, BOILER-MAKER**  
**IRON FOUNDER, & BLACKSMITH,**  
 Cumberland-street,  
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 Castings in Brass or Iron.  
 Steam Engines and Boilers made and repaired.  
 Overshot and Breast Water-wheels of Iron and  
 Wood.  
 Quartz-crushing Machinery.  
 Pumping and Winding Gear.  
 Cast-iron Sluice and Ripple Plates.  
 Sheet-iron Hopper-plates punched to any size.  
 Gold-dredging Spoons.  
 Machinery for Flour, Oatmeal, and Barley Mill  
 Reaping, Threshing, and Horse-power Ma-  
 chines made and repaired.  
 Fire-proof doors and safes.  
 Price's Flax-dressing Machines made. 19

**FRUIT TREES,**  
 Gooseberry and Currant Bushes  
 Raspberry Canes  
 Hawthorn Quicks, two and three years old,  
 Strawberry Plants  
 Rhubarb Roots, of best sorts,  
 On Sale by  
**G. MATTHEWS,**  
 Nursery and Seedsman,  
 DUNEDIN.  
 Prices can be ascertained on application at the  
 office of this paper.

  
**COBB AND CO.'S**  
 Telegraph Line of  
**ROYAL MAIL COACHES.**  
 John Chaplin and Co. . . . . Proprietors.  
 Summer Arrangements:  
 Leaving the Booking Office, corner High and  
 Princes streets, Dunedin, for all parts of the  
 Province. For Fares, times, &c., &c., see Brad-  
 show's Guide, or enquire at the Booking Office.  
 CARRIAGES.  
 J. C. and Co. have always on hand the newest  
 designs in Broughams, Barouches, Phaetons,  
 Waggonettes, and American Buggies of every  
 description. Carriages built to order.  
 All timber used in our Manufacture has been  
 carefully selected and imported direct from  
 America, and seasoned for years before working.  
 Repairs done in a superior manner, with all  
 possible dispatch, and at the lowest charges.  
 MANUFACTORY AND REPOSITORY,  
 Stafford-street.  
 Superior carriage and buggy pairs, saddle horses  
 and backs, always on hand for sale or exchange.  
 Horses broken to saddle or harness.

Holloway's Medicines

**THE SUFFERER'S BEST FRIEND!**  
**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**  
 All disorders affecting the Liver, Stomach  
 and Bowels.  
 These Pills can be confidently recommended  
 as the most simple and certain remedy for in-  
 digestion, flatulency, acidity, heartburn, colic,  
 constipation, and all the many ailments result-  
 ing from disordered stomach or bowels. In all  
 diseases it is of primary importance to set the  
 stomach right. These Pills are purifiers, altera-  
 tives, and the strengtheners of the stomach.  
 They may be taken under any circumstances.  
 Though powerfully tonic, and satisfactorily ap-  
 erient, they are mild in their operations, and bene-  
 ficial to the whole system.  
**Weakness and Debility, Nervous Irritability.**  
 The wholesome effect exercised by these admir-  
 able Pills over the blood and fluids is generally  
 like a charm in dispelling low spirits, and re-  
 storing cheerfulness. Their general aperient  
 qualities well fit them for a domestic medicine,  
 particularly for females of all ages and periods  
 of life. They never betray any disagreeable irri-  
 tating qualities; they quickly eject all impurities  
 from the system, and regulate every function of  
 the body, giving wonderful tone and energy to  
 weak and debilitated persons, while they brace  
 the nervous system in a most extraordinary  
 manner.  
**To Regain Health, Strength and Vigour.**  
 Whenever persons find themselves in that state  
 termed a "little out of health," and there are so  
 many causes at work to shorten life, it is neces-  
 sary that Holloway's Pills, the finest purifier of  
 the blood ever known, should be at once taken,  
 as they not only rid both solids and fluids of all  
 morbid matters, but regulate all disordered ac-  
 tions, and strengthen the frame in a most extra-  
 ordinary manner.  
**Old Coughs, Colds and Asthmatical**  
**Affections.**  
 These Pills, assisted in their action by rub-  
 bing Holloway's Ointment very effectually twice  
 a day upon the throat and chest, and keeping  
 those parts covered with the preparation, will be-  
 found the most effective remedy for asthma,  
 coughs, colds, and influenza. These remedies  
 tranquillize the hurried breathing, soothe the  
 irritated air tubes, and assist in dislodging the  
 phlegm which stops up the air-passages. This  
 treatment has proved wonderfully efficient in not  
 only curing old settled coughs and colds, but  
 asthma of many years' standing, and even when  
 patients were in so bad a state as not to be able  
 to lie down on their beds lest they be choked by  
 phlegm.  
**Derangement and Distension of the Bowels,**  
**Flatulency, Diarrhoea, and Dysentery.**  
 Any symptoms of the above complaints should  
 be immediately met by appropriate doses of these  
 Pills, according to the printed directions: delay  
 may be followed by disastrous consequences.  
 These Pills are a certain remedy for all the ail-  
 ments of the alimentary canal. They secure the  
 thorough digestion of the food, and act most  
 kindly on the stomach, liver, bowels and kidneys.  
 As a household medicine, they are unrivalled, and  
 should always be at hand.  
**Very Important:—Of Costiveness Beware.**  
 But little notice is taken of costiveness; yet  
 at certain periods it is a sure sign that danger is  
 near. All who are seized with apoplexy and  
 paralysis have previously suffered from costive-  
 ness. In the former case, the blood flies to the  
 head, a small vein is ruptured on the brain, and  
 we know the rest. Let wives counsel their hus-  
 bands, and husbands their wives, never to go to  
 bed a second night if the bowels have not been  
 properly moved during the day, particularly if  
 they feel heavy and drowsy. A few doses of these  
 fine Pills will regulate the circulation of the  
 blood, and remove all dangerous symptoms.  
**Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known**  
**in the world for the following diseases:—**  

|                       |                                    |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Ague                  | Inflammation                       |
| Asthma                | Jaundice                           |
| Bilious Complaints    | Liver Complaints                   |
| Blotches on the Skin  | Lumbago                            |
| Bowel Complaints      | Piles                              |
| Colic                 | Rheumatism                         |
| Constipation of the   | Retention of Urine                 |
| Bowels                | Scrofula, or King's Evil           |
| Consumption           | Sore Throats                       |
| Debility              | Stone and Gravel                   |
| Dropsy                | Secondary Symptoms                 |
| Dysentery             | Tic-Doloureux                      |
| Erysipelas            | Tumors                             |
| Female Irregularities | Ulcers                             |
| Fevers of all kinds   | Veneral Affections                 |
| Fits                  | Worms of all kinds                 |
| Gout                  | Weakness, from what-<br>ever cause |
| Indigestion           | &c., &c., &c.                      |
| Head-ache             |                                    |

 There is a considerable saving in taking the  
 larger sizes.  
 N.B. Directions for the guidance of patient  
 in every disorder are affixed to each Box, and  
 can be had in any language—even in Chinese.  
**Cromwell (Otago, New Zealand):**  
 Printed and published every WEDNESDAY  
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 Printing Office, Melbourne-street.  
 WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.